Sen. Clinton Urges Bigger Role for Nonphysicians

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Washington — According to Sen. Hillary Rodham Clinton (D-N.Y.), primary care physicians don't get enough pay or respect, and there aren't enough of them. Her response to the problem? The federal government should try to help increase the supply of primary care doctors, but in the meantime nurses, pharmacists, and others should fill the gaps in care.

"I'm intrigued by the fact that a lot of states are permitting pharmacists to give vaccines," Sen. Clinton, a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, said at a health policy forum sponsored by Families USA and the Federation of American Hospitals. "What other functions can we delegate out, given appropriate oversight and training?"

For example, she said, "I think nurses have a great opportunity to do much more than they're doing. If we're not going to



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SEN. CLINTON

be able to quickly increase the number of primary care physicians, we need more advanced practice nurses, and they've got to be given the authority to make some of these [treatment] decisions, because otherwise people will go without care."

Sen. Clinton, who is in her second Senate term, said that health care would be her top domestic priority if she were elected president.

"This is, for me, a moral question and an economic one," she said. "Do we want to continue to be so unequal and unfair that, if you are uninsured and you go into the hospital with someone who is insured, you are more likely to die?"

Sen. Clinton said she learned a lot from her experience in her husband's first presidential term when she led his efforts to develop a universal health care plan.

"The fact that the White House took on the responsibility of writing the legislation turned out to be something of a mistake," she said at the forum, part of a series of presidential candidate health policy forums underwritten by the California Endowment and the Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation. She said that now she sees the president's role on health care as "setting the goals and framework but not getting into the details."

Further, the Clinton plan of the early 1990s was just too complicated, she said. "It was a source of concern to a lot of Americans who didn't understand how it could work, and it certainly wasn't presented in the best way."

This time, Sen. Clinton has a different plan. The "American Health Choices Plan" would allow people to keep their current insurance coverage, but if they didn't like their current insurance or were uninsured, they could choose from a variety of plans similar to those offered to federal employees. They would also have the option of en-

rolling in a public plan similar to Medicare.

Sen. Clinton said coverage under her plan would be affordable and fully portable, and that insur-

ers would be barred from discriminating against enrollees based on preexisting conditions. Large employers would be required to offer coverage or help pay for employee health care; small businesses would not be required to offer coverage, but would be giv-

en tax credits if they did so.

She estimated the cost of her plan at \$110 billion per year and said it would be paid for by rolling back

tax breaks for Americans who make more than \$250,000 annually.

Sen. Clinton said critics who called her

plan a back door to a single-payer, government-run health care system were either misinformed or were misrepresenting her proposal.

"I've included the public plan option because a lot of Americans want it," she said. "It will not create a new bureaucracy; it will not create a government-run system unless you think Medicare is government run. In Medicare, you choose your doctor, you choose your hospital—you have tremendous choice."

